



JUCHE **Theory and** **Application**

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1978

JUCHE THEORY AND APPLICATION

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EDITOR'S NOTE

On the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the book authored by Chaouki Ajami under the title, "Juche—Theory and Application," was published in Arabic and French in Lebanon.

We present its English version to our readers.

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AUTHOR'S REMARK

WHAT MADE ME WRITE THIS BOOK?

Thirty years have passed since Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution, founded the Workers' Party of Korea.

These are glorious years marked by the proud struggle and great victory, in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once a country that had suffered an eclipse on the world map, has been turned into a powerful socialist country under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, and with the brilliant embodiment of his great Juche idea—a country which is independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

All the victories and successes gained by the Workers' Party of Korea in the revolution and construction are precisely the outcome of the ingenious guidance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, and are the splendid fruition of the ever-lasting Juche idea initiated by him.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered this immortal Juche idea during the incipient period of the Korean revolution and put it into practice with his wise guidance. As a result, the Workers' Party of Korea, the lodestar of

the Korean people, could advance vigorously along the road of victory and glory, weathering through all trials and many-fold difficulties, and could work the world-startling miracle of the 20th century.

For those who are fighting to safeguard national independence and build a new, blessed society, it is very important to delve into the Juche idea and learn its greatness and undiminished vitality from the living experiences of the DPRK, the "cradleland of Juche."

This made me write this book.

CHAOUKI AJAMI

Chairman of the Lebanese Committee
for Studying of the Ideas of
Comrade Kim Il Sung

April 1977

1. The Juche Idea—the Correct Guiding Ideology of Our Era for Successful Revolution and Construction

1) JUCHE IDEA REFLECTS THE DEMANDS OF PRESENT TIMES

The progressive people in our age have been seeking for a correct guiding ideology that reflects the demands of the times and the revolutionary development, with a view to liquidating the hangovers from the old society that caused all kinds of social evils and to creating a new society earnestly longed for by mankind, where everyone can live a life freed from exploitation and oppression.

Correct guiding ideology provides people with the proper outlook on nature and society; it is a decisive factor enabling them to remake nature and transform society according to their wish and demand.

Only when people have this ideology can they set their goal, employ scientific methods for attaining it, and transform the world purposefully and confidently.

Hence, the people of fighting countries are eager to acquire the correct guiding ideology that should serve

as their trailblazer at all times.

The demand for this ideology has become most urgent in our era which differs radically from the preceding ages. Ours is a new historic era in which the masses of the people have made their debut on the arena of history as masters governing the world, and are making history independently and creatively.

Imperialism is going to ruin for good. Gone are the days when the imperialists bossed the whole show. The people who had once been outside the orbit of historical progress and considered simply objects of history now find the world under their full control, strive for a happy life and make history as the masters of the world. Particularly noteworthy is that the people of many countries who have just cast off the imperialist and colonial yoke are still striving to defend national independence and build a new society.

At present the revolution and construction are under way everywhere in the world with the national state as a unit. They are progressing incomparably farther than ever.

The DPRK and many other countries, having established the socialist system, are engaged in the building of socialism and communism.

Such realities in our era have raised a host of new, complex theoretical and practical questions which were not brought forth in the preceding ages. Hence our era needs a correct guiding ideology of the revolution and construction, the ideology with which to successfully solve all the theoretical and practical problems of the times to meet urgent demand of the present-day revolutionary development.

The Juche idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung shows the correct way of solving all the problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist, fathered the undying Juche idea with his brilliant penetration into the pressing demand of the revolutionary development in our era, thereby providing the world's revolutionary people with the powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that brightly illuminates the path for them to follow.

2) QUINTESSENCE OF THE JUCHE IDEA

The Juche idea is the great ideology that forms the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung. They represent the system of the idea, theory and method of Juche. In other words, the revolutionary ideas of Comrade President Kim Il Sung constitute an integral whole which comprises the Juche idea discovered for the first time in the history of human thought, and the theory and method clarified by this idea in relation to the revolution and construction.

All the thoughts and theories of Comrade President Kim Il Sung proceed from the Juche idea and embody it.

The Juche idea is the source of the greatness and creativeness of the great leader Comrade President

Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas; it is the decisive guarantee for placing the great leader's revolutionary ideas on the pinnacle of the developing human thoughts. Without grasping Comrade President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea, therefore, one can hardly comprehend his great revolutionary ideas and the admirable value of their vitality.

The Juche idea is the great ideology that tells men, the masses of the people, how to become the genuine masters of the revolution and construction.

It is the guiding ideology which shows the popular masses the way of freeing themselves not only from national and class oppression and exploitation but also from all sorts of fetters to enjoy an independent and creative life as genuine masters of their own destiny.

The Juche idea supplies the guiding principle of the revolution and the method of finding the correct solution to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea holds that the strength of the popular masses is, above all, the basic element in the solution of all problems. This is the guiding principle of the revolution and construction.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (Kim Il Sung,

associated with the Comrade President, the masses of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and they are also the masters of the revolution and the work of construction.

The masses of the people are directly in charge of the revolution and construction. They are the most powerful force in the world. They are truly responsible for their own destiny and have an inexhaustible capacity for hewing it out.

They not only remake nature and produce material wealth by their creative labour, but play the great role in developing science and culture.

Particularly, the popular masses establish a new advanced social system and develop society without help, crushing the resistance of the reactionary force standing in the way of social progress. No force can take the place of the popular masses of a given country, genuine masters of its revolution, in carrying on the revolution and construction of their country, or deliver them on their behalf.

If the masses of the oppressed people, unaware of their being masters of the revolution, either consider that they "are destined to be" ill-clad, hunger-stricken, oppressed and exploited or expect the imperialists to "do something nice" for them, they will never be able to extricate themselves from slavery.

This is a serious lesson drawn by hundreds of millions of the Asian, African and Latin American people from their bitter experiences, that is, the long-drawn imperialist and colonialist exploitation and

oppression. The masses of the people, therefore, should fully realize that they alone are responsible for their own destiny and that they can attain liberation only with their own strength and struggle.

Only then can they win a decisive victory in their struggle to throw away all sorts of yokes and fetters, and become the genuine masters of their own destiny. It is precisely the great idea of Juche that gives the perfect answer to this fundamental question on which hinges the destiny of revolution and construction.

The Juche idea not only tells that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction but also shows the fundamental stand and methods that help them successfully discharge their duty as such.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative stand." (*Ibid.*, p. 257.)

True, the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction, but they are unable to spontaneously perform their duty and role as such.

Men are the beings with ideology and consciousness, which govern their actions. Only when they, conscious of their being the masters of all things, establish Juche thoroughly and keep up a responsible attitude of a master, can they satisfactorily perform

the duty and role as members of the republic.
Communist President Kim Il Sung's thought on the subject of Juche is a great idea because it gives the clear-cut answer to this problem. In other words, it is the great idea that enables the masses of the people to firmly maintain the responsibility and promotion of all things and successfully do their part as such.

The attitude of a member toward the revolution and construction must express an attitude to an independent and creative stand.

3) INDEPENDENT STAND

The independent stand represents the spirit of not feeling dependence on others, thinking and doing all things with one's own brain, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with faith in one's own strength and solving one's own affairs on one's own responsibility under all circumstances.

The independent stand bears two aspects in concrete terms.

(1) One should reject dependence on others, think and do everything with one's own brain, and take care by oneself.

(2) One should have faith in one's own strength and solve all problems on one's own responsibility.

The creative spirit represents the spirit of creating

...which means blindly following great powers. Then they will be even unable to tell right from wrong. They will do what others just do, whether it is right or not, dogmatism or capitulationism.

If the masses of the people lose their discretion and follow others like this, they cannot formulate a correct line and, even if it is laid down, cannot carry it through to the end. They will ceaselessly waver as the political situation changes. Then, they will do serious harm to the revolution and construction, far from carrying them to success.

From this it follows that the popular masses can properly play a master's role in the revolution and construction, only when they hold fast to the independent stand.

Further, the independent stand enables the masses to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction with their own efforts.

The revolution and construction proceed with the national state as a unit. Therefore, if the masses of the people fail to take the independent stand, they will lose faith in their own strength as well as the revolutionary spirit of solving all problems with their own strength. Then they can hardly be the masters of their own destiny, and they will be unable to push the revolution and construction successfully.

If one, captivated by the spirit of relying on others, looks to other countries for aid only, one will even lose touch with one's own strength and make no attempt to mobilize one's own national resources. One will be unable to display any creative initiative

A CREATIVE CLASS

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theory poses the most important problem in
enriching the creativity of the popular masses.

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and construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"We respect the experiences of other countries, but always take a critical attitude towards them. So we accept any experience that is beneficial to us, but reject any that is unnecessary and harmful. Even when introducing a good experience from another country, we do so by re-creating and modifying it to suit the actual conditions of our country." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 230.)

The Party and people in each country gain various experiences in the course of carrying on the revolution and construction. Such experiences make substantial contribution to enriching the strategy and tactics of the world revolution. So, each country should respect the experiences of other countries and refer to them in making the revolution. But the experience of another country is acquired under its specific socio-historical conditions on all accounts and accordingly has its national peculiarity.

Some of the experiences accumulated in other countries may suit the actual conditions of a given country, but some may not.

This makes it necessary not to dogmatically swallow others' experiences whole but to treat them critically while respecting them. If one takes the dogmatic attitude of mechanically copying others' experiences as they are, then it will not only do serious harm to the revolution and construction of one's own country but also discredit others' experiences. Fur-

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"We should study our own things in earnest and
be versed in them. Otherwise, we shall be unable to
solve creatively in keeping with our actual conditions
the new problems that confront us one after another
in practice" (Chou H. S., *Selected Works*, Eng. ed.,
Vol. I, p. 229)

Each country is the main arena where its people
conduct revolutionary activities, and it is the direct

cannot be given objectively.

Only when one is based in the history, geography, language and culture of one's own country, can one truly have the boldness and problem to find the actual condition.

Only when one knows one's own things well, can one take a correct attitude towards the existing revolutionary theory and the experiences of other countries, creatively apply them in line with the actual conditions of one's own country and fully display patriotic devotion and creativity.

If one fails to know one's own things well, one will be unable to successfully carry out the revolution and construction of one's own country no matter how well one may be acquainted with the things of other countries. In case one knows little of the history of one's own country and the revolutionary history of one's people, while knowing others', one cannot have a truly ardent patriotic spirit and aim one's efforts with the revolutionary tradition of one's own people.

In case one is quite ignorant of one's own plan and natural resources in one's own country, one can hardly contribute to rapidly developing the economy of one's own country. If one blindly worships the culture of other countries while devaluating one's own, it will be hardly possible to develop one's national culture to the people's liking.

If one fails to know one's own things well and value them, one will eventually sink deep into the mire of national nihilism, lose self-confidence and fail to display creativity.

The following table shows the results of the survey. The first column shows the number of respondents who answered each question. The second column shows the percentage of respondents who answered each question. The third column shows the number of respondents who answered each question correctly. The fourth column shows the percentage of respondents who answered each question correctly.

...the creative stand cannot help but be the independent stand. In other words, around the creative stand, one cannot maintain one's stand as a master of the revolution, and consequently not can discharge one's responsibility as such. Only when the role of the popular masses is heightened as it possible to solve everything creatively, and keep up the independent stand proper.

5) BASIS OF THE JUCHE IDEA

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that men or the masses of the people are the masters of all things, and the decisive factor in everything.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

"The basis of our Juche idea is that the masses of the working people are masters of everything and they decide everything." (*Talk with the Director of Daho Express, Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government*, p. 26.)

That men or the masses of the people are masters of all things and they decide everything means that they are the most valuable and powerful beings in the world.

Man has the spirit of independence and ideological

6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUCHE IDEA

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them - this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261)

It is the demand of the Juche idea to lay the main consideration on people in every aspect and sphere of life. This focuses us to find the key to the solution of all problems in people. If we find such a key, the means of livelihood - people can neither live nor develop.

In this sense, it can be said that the economy constitutes the material foundation of socialism. This means of living, however, exists for people on party account and would be meaningless without them. It is also people who create the means of living and improve their living conditions.

Therefore, what is most important in social progress is to train people to be more capable in order to powerfully push the revolution and construction. Priority should be given to the work with man, the work of reeducating their ideology.

The Juche idea also demands that man be regarded as the most precious treasure in the world and the revolution and construction always proceed for and by people.

Therefore, it opposes all the reactionary humanistic concepts which do not hold people dear, and the spirit of clinging to a narrow and nationalistic attitude towards the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea, placing people at the center of the revolution, stresses that all the revolutionary

... and disregarding the masses of the people. It is people who make and operate means of production such as machines. Whatever new machine it may be, if a man who handles it is ideologically backward, he cannot make the most of it in production.

When the working people have a high degree of ideological consciousness, they can work a miracle which is unimaginable at ordinary times by continually improving their machines and surpassing their rated capacity.

The experience in the DPRK vividly shows that the work with people, the work of raising the level of politico-ideological consciousness of the people is an important guarantee for the successful carrying out of the revolution and construction.

7) JUCHE IDEA IS TRUE TO PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

The Juche idea fully accords with and is true to the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our adherence to the Juche idea does not in the least mean that we have adopted nationalism. The Juche idea we advocate does not conflict with internationalism. Instead, it is designed to promote internationalism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 122.)

The Juche idea is a great idea which shows the

country and people of each country the correct road along which they can faithfully discharge their national and international duties alike. The revolution of each country is a link in the chain of the world revolution and an inseparable part of it.

Accordingly, the world revolution is carried out through the accomplishment of the revolution in each country. Successfully carrying out the revolution in each country is the basic task assigned to its Party and people. It is, therefore, impossible to discuss loyalty to the world revolution, apart from allegiance to the revolution of one's own country.

The Party and people of each country can make a substantial contribution to the development of the world revolution only by carrying out the revolution of their own country in a responsible manner.

When they bring the revolution of their own country to success, it will increase the revolutionary forces of the world and promote the world revolution.

As Comrade President Kim Il Sung thought, patriotism and internationalism are inseparably linked with each other. One who does not love one's own country cannot be faithful to internationalism. Likewise, one who is not faithful to internationalism cannot be true to one's own country and people.

A true patriot is an internationalist and vice versa.

That was why the Workers' Party of Korea placed its full trust in our government for internationalism. We have laid upon the shoulders of the revolutionaries and workers the duty of internationalism.

It is our duty to carry out the international revolution.

egress, whereby the revolution is turned to the development of the world revolution and turns away from the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries, setting conflict with the success of one's own country.

The Workers' Party of Poland and the Korean people, proceeding from the fundamental interests of the world revolution, always extend active support to the peoples fighting against imperialism.

Our experience in the DPRK proves that the most essential method of dealing in the most correct manner with the Party and people of each country is the frequent exchange of views and mutual interest and ties.

8) NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING JUCHE

Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is an essential requirement of universal significance.

Of course, to what extent the establishment of Juche is felt necessary and emphasized depends on the socio-historical conditions of the country concerned. But establishing Juche assumes universal significance in the revolution and construction of all countries.

Since the masters of the revolution of each country are its people themselves and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution also lies in its own

strength, it is imperative to establish Juche in the revolution and construction.

Revolution can neither be exported nor imported. No outside force can take the place of the people of a country in making revolution. International support and encouragement is important in the revolution and construction. But it can only play a supplementary role.

Therefore, the Party and people of each country should thoroughly establish Juche and properly perform their role as masters if they are to successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

The necessity of establishing Juche also arises from the fact that the revolution of each country has a series of characteristics distinguished from other countries.

Each country is different in the level of socio-economic and cultural development, in the balance of class forces, in the ideological preparedness of the people and in the tradition of culture.

The stage of revolutionary development and the task of revolution also differ from country to country. Therefore, only by maintaining the stand of Juche can the Party and people of each country solve all problems arising in their revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of their own country.

Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is indispensable for the international communist movement which has entered a new stage of development.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught

"In the international communist movement there is no international organization which exercises unified leadership over the activities of the parties of all countries. Times have changed, and the days are gone when the communist movement needed an international centre. Ever since the dissolution of the Third International there has been no 'centre' or 'hub' in the international communist movement" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Foreign Languages Press, 1962, 362).

Since the communist movement is a world movement, it can have no "international centre." The revolution in each country cannot but be carried out by its Party and people on their own responsibility.

As a matter of fact, the revolution and reconstruction in our times are being conducted on the responsibility of the people of each country under the leadership of its Party.

From this comes a conclusion that "in order to successfully carry out the revolution and reconstruction in each country, it is necessary to oppose internationalism and dogmatism and thoroughly establish Juche."

2. The Brilliant Embodiment of the Juche Idea in the DPRK

Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction stood as a very important problem in the Korean revolution.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The question of establishing Juche assumed particular importance for us owing to the peculiarities of the historical development of our country, to its geographical environments and conditions, and to the complex and arduous nature of our revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 501.)

The question of establishing Juche assumed special importance in the DPRK firstly because it suffered from the old, deep-seated flunkeyism which did great harm to the revolution and construction, hampering the independent development of the country.

The corrupt feudal rulers of Korea were infected with the servile flunkeyist idea; they doubted their own strength, automatically worshipped things foreign and blindly attended to big powers.

This flunkeyism historically impeded the independent development of the country and worked great

born to the development of the Korean revolution. In the period between the late 19th century and the early 20th century when Japanese imperialism and European and American capitalist powers stretched out their claws of aggression to Korea the reactionary feudal rulers were divided into various factions—pro-Japanese, pro-Chinese, pro-Tsarist Russian and pro-American—and brought in foreign forces instead of trying to tide over the nation's crisis, relying on the strength of the people. This led the country to ruin.

Flunkeyism and its offspring factionalism are also mainly responsible for the failure of the national-liberation movement and the early communist movement which had been waged in Korea before Comrade President Kim Il Sung took the lead in the Korean revolution.

At that time the Korean Communist and nationalists who professed themselves to be engaged in the national-liberation movement failed to have the stand of Juche in the Korean revolution and aroused the masses to the actual revolutionary movement, keeping themselves away from the masses and indulging in empty talk.

Moreover, the Korean Communists in the early days formed their own groups by gangling up three or five persons and busied themselves in gaining the recognition of the Communist International, instead of going among the popular masses and carrying out revolutionary movements.

Because of this factional strife the Korean Communist Party which had been founded in 1925 was

expelled from the Communist International in 1948 and ceased to exist as an organized force.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung summed up such a serious historical lesson of the nationalistic and only communist movement of Korea and, on this basis, created a great idea, that is, the Juche idea.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"From then on we emphasized that the populace are the masters of revolution, and accordingly, we must go among them and that if we step up the revolution of our own country with our own efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries. We can say this was the starting point of our Juche idea." (*Lectures to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., pp. 317-18.)

In deed, the establishment of Juche represented an earnest demand of the Korean people who were suffering the tragic fate of a stateless nation due to flunkeyism, and became an essential task of the national liberation and communist movements of Korea which had to experience failures, going through twists and turns.

The question of establishing Juche as a national peculiar line arose in the revolution of Korea because of the long historical background of the Korean people.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"As you all know, our country is hemmed in by big powers, China and Russia belong to the world's

... Japan is larger than our country. (1940, *Japan as I See It*, Vol. 1, p. 101)

The propaganda machine had arguments at its disposal. It glorified the basic tenets of the Japanese ideology toward these nations. The Japanese had a long history of being a great nation, and they were proud of it. In particular, they were proud of their military power. They had a long history of being a great nation, and they were proud of it. They had a long history of being a great nation, and they were proud of it. They had a long history of being a great nation, and they were proud of it.

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successful carrying out of the Korean revolution. And he launched the great struggle for establishing Juche in the course of leading the Korean revolution.

In the way of organizing and directing the proletarian, hard fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader not only initiated, developed and enriched the immortal Juche idea but also established the glorious revolutionary traditions of the struggle for the establishment of Juche in the Korean revolution.

In the initial period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader propounded the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines of the Korean revolution: the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, the line of armed struggle, the line of united front and the policy for the founding of a Korean Communist Party.

After elucidating these Juche-oriented revolutionary lines, Comrade President Kim Il Sung defended and implemented them through a stubborn fight against dogmatism, sectarianism and flunkeyism, established a firm ideological system of Juche within the revolutionary ranks, and built up the powerful internal forces of the Korean revolution.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung the struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the establishment of Juche was carried on in depth in Korea after liberation in keeping with the requirement of the developing revolution. Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"From the beginning of its leadership of the rev-

olution, our Party waged an unflinching struggle against blunkeyism and dogmatism and for the resubordination of Juche, developing it more energetically as the revolution and construction progressed in depth and scope." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Long ed., Vol. V, p. 562.)

The post liberation period of peaceful reconstruction, the period of the great Father-Son Independence War, the postwar period of following on the traditions of socialism, the period of the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, all these stages of development in the revolution formed the periods in which the struggle for socialism, Juche, gained a wider scale and in greater depth and further importance with the recognition of the deepening revolution and on the basis of a more profound historical analysis of the prevailing complicated situation.

The great Leader laid down the revolutionary policies for thoroughly carrying out the revolution, the principle of independence in political, economic and in the economy, and self-defence in national defence, and energetically organized and led the struggle for establishing Juche in the revolution.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung put forward the Juche-oriented line on the Korean revolution, along with, and clearly indicated the road the revolution should follow. In other words, he set forth the revolutionary line of thoroughly carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution of building a democratic state in the initial half to cope with the aggressive machinations of

the US imperialists.

The line of building a revolutionary, democratic base laid down by Comrade President Kim Il Sung was a definitely independent revolutionary line and an out-and-out revolutionary line of anti-imperialist and anti-US struggle because it aimed to build up a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half to outmatch the US imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and, relying on that base, to drive out US imperialism from the southern half through the efforts of the Korean people themselves and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Next, Comrade President Kim Il Sung built up the powerful internal revolutionary forces that would guarantee the independent development of the Korean revolution.

The great leader founded before anything else a Juche-spirited revolutionary Party inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions, on the basis of the organizational-ideological preparations for the foundation of the Party, which he had made during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thus, the working class and people of Korea came to have their own powerful vanguard detachment, the militant general staff of revolution headed by Comrade President Kim Il Sung. The great leader strengthened the Party organizationally and ideologically while at the same time organizing working people's organizations to rally the broad masses closely around the Party. In this way the powerful internal revolutionary forces capable of developing the Korean revolution independently were built up

and the Juche-based revolutionary line successfully carried out.

Relving on these internal revolutionary forces, **Comrade President Kim Il Sung** set up the people's government, a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, and carried out democratic reforms including the agrarian reform and the nationalization of industries. This laid the socio-economic foundations for the democratic development of Korea and the independent development of her national economy. While consolidating the successes gained in the democratic reforms politically and economically, he founded the Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force which would defend the democratic base from the encroachment of the enemy and guarantee the victory of the revolution by arms.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution was successfully fulfilled in a brief period of only one year or two in the northern half of Korea. As a result, the people's democratic system was firmly established and the powerful revolutionary, democratic base laid to provide a solid guarantee for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The Korean war forced upon the Korean people by U.S. imperialism was a severe trial to them. The Korean people, however, under the wise guidance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, raised high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, fought a heroic struggle, and thus defeated the U.S. imperialists and safeguarded the revolutionary gains with credit.

The victory in the Korean people's war in the great Fatherland Liberation War was a victory of the immortal Juche idea.

During the Fatherland Liberation War Comrade President Kim Il Sung unravelled a powerful struggle to get rid of imperialism and feudalism and establish Juche in the military and other domains.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung said:

"During the past Fatherland Liberation War we felt all the more keenly the necessity of establishing Juche" (*On Juche in Our Revolution*, 1992 ed., Vol. 1, p. 155).

The Fatherland Liberation War inevitably demanded of the Korean people the full use of the revolutionary spirit of independence. It was an idea that they had to put the US imperialists against them through their own efforts, and maintain the spirit of Juche.

But the harmful effects of imperialism and dogmatism were glaringly manifested in the grand days of the war, a time of the life of Korea, as they were particularly serious in the military domain. The theories and dogmatism worked great harm to strengthening the People's Army and in raising its fighting efficiency, by applying the experience of army building and art of war of a foreign country with near-void plans to the military field of Korea without considering her mountains to sea. In the burning days of the war Comrade President Kim Il Sung convened the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, where he thoroughly ex-

posed and criticized flunkeyism and dogmatism and set forth a definite policy for establishing Juche in all domains. He created a variety of outstanding strategies and tactics and war methods and saw to it that Juche was firmly established in military activities. As a result, the harmful aftereffects of flunkeyism and dogmatism were wiped out and Juche was firmly established in the military sphere.

Thanks to the distinguished strategies and tactics and unique methods of warfare of Comrade President Kim Il Sung and to his ingenious strategic leadership, the Korean People's Army could overcome the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with its political and ideological, strategic and tactical superiority and crown the Fatherland Liberation War with great victory.

The struggle for establishing Juche in the Korean revolution was intensified in an all-round way in the period when socialist construction was going full steam.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was glaringly revealed during the war, and it became all the more intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction proceeded full scale after the war. With the trend toward opportunism spreading widely in the international communist movement, the flunkeyists and dogmatists went so far as to import it into our country. Without eradicating flunkeyism and dogmatism and thoroughly establishing Juche, it was impossible to conduct the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction successfully in

strict adherence to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 501.)

After the war the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people were confronted with difficult and complicated tasks. The Korean people had to conduct the socialist revolution and socialist construction, rehabilitating the totally destroyed national economy and quickly stabilizing the deteriorated people's living. The Party and people strove hard to further consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half politically, economically and militarily and hasten the cause of national reunification.

Under the condition where everything had been completely destroyed it was very difficult to solve these bulky tasks all at once.

The postwar situation of Korea urgently demanded as never before the independent and creative solution of all problems raised in the revolution and construction in strict adherence to the Juche stand.

Applying the Juche idea on the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation of Korea and the requirement of the developing revolution, the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction, advanced the most correct and original lines and policies for successfully carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, including the basic line of socialist economic construction and the policy for the socialist transformation of production relations.

However, the flunkeyists, dogmatists and factionalists did not study the reality of Korea and even re-

found it was to "realizing" abstract experiences, while and copying them mechanically. They followed the unique lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and opposed their implementation. This campaign commanded the Korean people to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche in order to thoroughly carry through the Juche-oriented lines and policies of the Party and correctly solve the difficult and complicated problems arising in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Basing himself on a definite insight into the political situation of postwar Korea and the requirement of development of the revolution, Comrade President Kim Il Sung set forth a consistent policy in 1953 for gradually consolidating and deepening and establishing Juche as an essence of the revolution and construction activities. He vigorously took and made sure that a powerful all-round struggle was launched for its realization.

From then on, the Workers' Party of Korea, under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, unfolded an all-out struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the establishment of Juche in the ideological and other domains of the revolution and construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea developed a vigorous struggle to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche in the ideological field. It combined this struggle with the struggle against factionalism and for the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks, and with the struggle against revisionism and for defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

He realized that the bourgeoisie, who had done much harm to the development of the Korean revolution, was the main obstacle and dogmatic and the false ally of the workers' movement. He had to raise the power of the workers, which had begun to raise its head again in the international communist movement.

The close combination of the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the struggle against factionalism and revisionism enabled the Workers' Party to break through the fifth of age-old factionalism in Korea, to shake off the bourgeoisie and dogmatism, to gather the workers' unity and cohesion, to fully protect the independence of the movement and the national freedom of the party of Workers' Communist.

While seeing the need to establish Chollima, the leader of the Workers' Communist Party, Kim Il Sung created and realized the high revolutionary spirit of the masses of the people for the acceleration of socialist construction. Besides, he firmly armed the Korean people with the Juche idea and brought into play their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thereby creating a revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and giving birth to the Chollima movement.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"We have been able to ride Chollima because we have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. No one helped us to mount him. If someone who does not know how to ride is put on horseback, he may fall and get hurt. We mounted Chollima by ourselves; and we are now galloping forward with a free rein" (*Kim Il Sung's Speeches and Writings*, Eng. ed., Vol. III, 39).

In face of the powerful struggle for the establishment of Juche, the revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and the vigorous grand march of Chollima, which were all effected under the sagacious leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the counterrevolutionary machinations of US imperialism and its lackeys and the revisionist manoeuvrings of the factionalists were shattered, the ranks of the revolution reinforced, the historic task of laying the socialist foundations fulfilled with success and the most advanced socialist system established in the northern half of Korea.

The struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for the establishment of Juche was further deepened after its Fourth Congress and developed into a struggle for establishing the Juche ideological system within the whole Party and among the entire Korean people, into a struggle for attaining the full victory of the Juche idea.

After the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade President Kim Il Sung saw to it that the struggle for establishing Juche was conducted more vigorously in close association with the struggle to crush the bourgeois elements and revisionist elements lurking in the Party at the time, root out all deviations or reactions, counterrevolutionary ideas including ultra-leftism and rightism and opportunism and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party on the basis of a new ideological system.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung organized and led our glorious struggle to thoroughly embody the principles of independence, self-support and self-defence in all domains of revolution and construction, along with the struggle to establish Juche in the ideological work.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung the DPRK waged the persevering struggle to fully materialize the Juche idea in all realms of revolution and construction and turned itself into a socialist industrial state which enjoys complete independence in politics, solid independent national economy, powerful defence capabilities and splendid national culture, into the "model of socialist country" envied by all people in the world.

In the DPRK the Juche idea is embodied in terms of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is important in applying the Juche idea is to carry through the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation."
(Talk with the Director of Daho Express, Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government, Eng. ed., p. 9)

The principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence are the guiding principles to be observed by the people of all countries

1) EMBODIMENT OF THE JUCHE IDEA IN IDEOLOGY

Comrade President Kim Il Sung laid down the revolutionary principle of establishing Juche in the realm of ideology and gave wise guidance in the struggle to thoroughly apply it to all fields of revolution and construction.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Ideologically, Juche must be thoroughly established; everyone must have the Juche ideology which serves the Korean revolution." (*On Juche in Our Revolution*, English, Vol. I, p. 365.)

Establishing Juche in ideology is the prerequisite to the embodiment of the Juche idea in all domains of revolution and construction. It is more necessary than anything else for the Party and people in each country to have a correct ideological viewpoint and way of thinking if they are to carry out revolution and construction with credit. This is because they are the masters of revolution and construction in their country.

So long as the Party and people are kept in bondage to others ideologically and fail to use their own brains in thinking, they can neither have any spirit of independence and creativity nor can observe the

...of independence, self support and self de-
... One who ... doctrine in ideology and
... can ... with them,
... and ... fetters as flur-
... nihilism and other
... spirit of national inde-
... and revolution; fight it, and settle all mat-
... and strength in conformity
... conditions of their country.

That is why the Workers' Party of Korea has in-
... importance to establishing
... struggle to embody
... and construction.

Establishing Juche in ideology means subordinat-
... of the revolution
... and thus equipping the peo-
... ideological viewpoint,
... from which they consider all
... given to the revolution in
... and carry out their revolution and con-
... on their own
... ability.

The main thing in establishing Juche in ideology
... their leader's ideas and their
... policies.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to carry out our country's revolution
... it is necessary for us to equip
... with our Party's policies and our rev-
... traditions.... If we are fully armed with
... and revolutionary traditions, we
... to our revolutionary position

and wage an uninterrupted, resolute revolutionary struggle in all adversities and ordeals without losing the spirit of Juche. Neither revisionism, dogmatism nor flunkeyism can ever infect those who are armed with the Party policies and revolutionary traditions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 135)

Using one's own brain and acting from one's own conviction precisely means thinking as required by the revolution, just as one's leader and the lines and policies of one's Party and acting in accord with these requirements.

The working class can continue the revolutionary cause only under the leadership of the Party, which, in turn, can fulfill its task as the general staff of revolution only under the sole guidance of the leader.

The leader's revolutionary ideas and their embodiment, the Party's lines and policies, show people the correct way for revolution and construction, imbue them with conviction and valor, and increase their enthusiasm in the struggle to put them into practice. Therefore, only when the people in each country are firmly equipped with their leader's revolutionary ideas and the Party's lines and policies, can they carry out the revolution of their country independently and creatively to suit the actual conditions of their country.

In order to establish Juche in ideology it is necessary to intensify the education in revolutionary traditions along with the education in Party's policies.

The revolutionary traditions, the historic root of the Party and revolution, are created by the leader

who paved the way to the victory of revolution. Only by learning the revolutionary traditions, therefore, is it possible to have a correct understanding of the essence and validity of Party's policies and execute them properly.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea were built up in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which Comrade President Kim Il Sung led to victory under the banner of the Juche idea. The education in the revolutionary traditions is aimed at training people to be the revolutionaries and Communists loyal to the leader by equipping them with what was achieved by the great leader in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle his immortal revolutionary ideas and revolutionary achievements, his revolutionary work method and mass style of work, and his communist virtues.

Hence, the Workers' Party of Korea made every effort to firmly arm the people with the leader's revolutionary ideas, the Party's lines and policies which embodied them, and the revolutionary traditions.

It trenchantly exposed and smashed the machinations of the flunkeyists and dogmatists who had once wormed their way into the Party and given prominence and publicity only to policies of other Parties and history of other peoples, instead of arming the people with the policies and revolutionary traditions of their own Party; it conducted the ideological work with main stress laid on arming the people with the leader's revolutionary ideas, Party's policies and revolutionary traditions.

What is next in importance in establishing Juche in ideology is to know one's own country well.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"If one is to establish Juche, one must first know one's own country well. We must carry out revolution in Korea and build a communist paradise on Korean soil.

"Even after the worldwide victory of communism, we will live on Korean soil where our people have lived through generations. Why should we live in a strange country, leaving this beautiful garden of golden Jeju-do?"

If we are to make revolution in Korea and live in Korea, we must know the history and culture of the Korean people, know the land and seas of Korea and know its climate and natural resources.

"Only when we know our country well, can we do everything to suit our specific conditions and can love our country and people and have pride and confidence in carrying out revolution in our country." (*On Juche in Our Revolution*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 158)

If one is to make revolution in one's country, one must know well the history and geography of one's own country and the culture and customs of one's own nation.

Only then will one form an attachment for one's country. This is essential and important.

Only when one is well acquainted with the past and present of one's country, can one settle all problems of dealing with the reality of one's own country and the needs of one's people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "If one is ignorant of the history

and actual conditions of one's country, one will fail to solve all problems to suit the historic conditions and national peculiarities of one's country and, consequently, will take in things from others mechanically and blindly to commit flunkeyist and dogmatist errors and then make a mess of the revolution in one's country.

The establishment of Juche in ideology, therefore, makes it necessary to bring the people to have a good grasp of the past and present of their country. To know one's country well, one must rely mainly on one's own things in science, education, literature and art and all other fields. Only when main stress is laid on one's own things in science, education, literature and art, is it possible to inspire the masses of the people with national pride and firm confidence in future and make substantial contribution to the revolution and construction in one's own country. This alone will lead to the rapid development and prosperity of one's country. Science can properly serve the success in revolution and construction, only when researches are conducted with emphasis on the solution of urgent scientific and technical problems arising in the economic development of one's country.

Educational work, too, must be conducted in such a way as to impart the knowledge and technique necessary for the revolution and construction in one's country along with fundamentals of science. This is essential for it to creditably discharge its mission of training cadres and rising generation to be fine personnel capable of lending substantial service in the revolution and construction.

Literature and art must truthfully reflect the reality of one's country and the requirements of one's people if they are to flourish as the revolutionary, popular literature and art which are congenial to the taste of the people and enjoy their love.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea saw that weight was given to things of Korea in science, education, literature, art and all other realms and that the fine heritage of Korean national culture was critically taken over and developed.

The energetic effort to establish Juche in ideology brought about radical change in the ideological life of the people and their way of thinking.

The Korean people have firmly armed themselves with the Juche idea, casting off the ideological shackles of thurkeyism, dogmatism and other obsolete ideas which had long corroded their spirit of independence.

Today in the DPRK the ideological system of Juche, the monolithic ideological system of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been firmly established in the whole society, and the entire Korean people have been closely united with one idea and purpose around their leader and the Party. They are driving forward the revolution and construction at the speed of Cholima with national pride and master's attitude, displaying such high revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity as to be inconceivable in the past.

2) EMBODIMENT OF THE JUCHE IDEA IN POLITICS

In politics the Juche idea is expressed as the principle of independence.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence. This is why the Juche idea should first be embodied as the principle of independence in politics." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 294.)

Maintaining the principle of independence in politics means formulating all lines and policies in one's own way in view of the revolutionary requirements and specific reality of one's own country and establishing complete equality and sovereignty in diplomatic activities.

As clearly pointed out by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, a revolutionary struggle aims to attain freedom from class or national subjugation; it is a struggle to defend the independence of the people.

To man, a social being, socio-political life is more valuable than physical life.

If man loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man. It is because ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. Independence

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they are in subjugation; that national independence means that the United States Imperialists are seeking for agreement and subjugation against other countries and really interfere once in their national affairs.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among nations.

This principle resolutely rejects both being subjugated by others and subjugating others.

Only when each country follows the principle of complete equality and independence, can it defend all its rights and dignity as an independent, sovereign state and satisfactorily solve all problems arising in international relations.

Steadfast maintenance of political independence guarantees self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. Every country must have an independent government, manage everything at its own discretion to suit its actual conditions and establish complete equality and sovereignty in foreign relations, too. Only then can it successfully carry on the building of the economy and defences and make substantial contribution to the world revolution.

In order firmly to maintain the independence of a country in politics it is necessary, above all, to have one's own revolutionary view and conviction. Because anyone having an unshakable view and conviction of the revolution in his country alone can hold fast to the line of independence and carry it through to the last.

Revolutionaries are iron-willed persons who keep

to their conviction under any circumstances. They do not make revolution at someone's bidding or to confer favour with someone. Prompted by their own conviction, they turn out as a revolutionary movement to realize the interests and aspiration of their people. Hence they adhere to their own revolutionary road to the end without wavering the least bit in face of any hardship and tribulation on the way of revolution.

Experience shows that if one discards one's own revolutionary view and conviction, one will have to dance to the tune of others, be deaf to one's own interests, and eventually bungle the revolution. In order to implement the line of independence, therefore, one should have a firm view and conviction of the revolution in one's own country.

An independent government is also needed to maintain full independence in politics. Any government acting under the pressure or on the instructions of other countries cannot assume full responsibility for the fate of its people nor can solve any affair in conformity with the specific conditions of its country, let alone exercising full sovereignty in politics.

A powerful internal revolutionary force should be also built to keep up independence in politics.

Political independence is not an abstract concept. No country devoid of its powerful internal revolutionary force can ever realize or defend its national independence or steadily maintain its independence in politics.

To build up a strong internal revolutionary force is a fundamental guarantee for achieving the sovereignty and independence of a country and strengthening

Following the line of independence
the Workers' Party of Korea. It was very clear that
the internal revolutionary force is composed of the
three elements or resolutions, that is, the political
force, economic and military force. To strengthen the internal
revolutionary force it is essential to increase these
three forces all alike. What is most important in pre-
paring the internal revolutionary force is to further
political force. The revolutionary struggle is a poli-
tical struggle, and it is not possible with the prepared
ness of one's own political force. Only when this force
is built up, is it possible to lead the revolution to vic-
tory under whatever circumstances and defend na-
tional independence from imperialist threat and
aggression.

To build the mighty internal revolutionary force,
the economic and military force, should be increased
as well, along with the political force. It was not a
casualty calling for the DPRK to carry through the line
of independence in politics. It had to fight against all
description of opportunism, flunkeyism, dogmatism,
and against the anti Party factionalism, at each stage
of revolutionary development.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader
Comrade President Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party
of Korea held fast to the line of independence in poli-
tics. It formulated its line and policies in its own
way and carried them through without the slightest
hesitation, resolutely pushing aside all the enemies
of socialism and its allies, manoeuvres of the thug
fascism and anti Party factionalism, as well
as the interference of the opportunists who raised

then headed the international arena. Thus, it won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, which now firmly guarantee the political independence of the DPRK.

The principle of independence is definitely embodied in all the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea laid down by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung—the line of building the revolutionary democratic base, the line of building an independent national economy, the basic line of socialist economic construction, that is, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the policy of effecting socialist transformation of economic forms prior to technological reconstruction, the line of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel, the policy of independent national reunification, etc.

The Workers' Party of Korea firmly upheld independence in external activities. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have developed the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, the third world countries and all other countries friendly to the DPRK, on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, noninterference in others' domestic affairs, and mutual benefit. They gave wholehearted support and encouragement to the national-liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies and to the international working-class movement while determinedly opposing the US-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Such unwavering maintenance of political independence enabled the Workers' Party of Korea to observe its principle in all policies without committing any right or "left" deviations in the sphere of politics as well as in the revolution and construction, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and substantially serve the development of the world revolution. On the international arena the dignity and prestige of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have been further enhanced and the latter's position consolidated still more. This owes to the Juche idea and its invincible vitality and to the line of independence embodying it.

3) EMBODIMENT OF THE JUCHE IDEA IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

The Juche idea is expressed as self-support in the economy.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's line of building an independent national economy is the embodiment of the Juche idea in economic construction." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists* (Eng. ed.), p. 179)

Maintenance of the principle of self-support in the economy means building an independent national economy with one's own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions." (Kuo H. Sheng, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 220)

Building an independent national economy requires fulfilling the following four conditions:

Firstly, it is to develop the economy in a diversified way so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country rich and strong and to improve the people's living conditions. The well-coordinated development of all branches of the national economy, including heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, and agriculture is essential to satisfy domestic needs and to produce for export products needed for economic reconstruction, national unification, and people's life. The diversified development of the economy demands that a planned economy be developed in all branches of production so that the development of the economy is planned, long, improving the country's living standards and social and economic life.

Secondly, it is to promote the development of science and technology in the national economy, with scientific

techniques by which it could build an independent national economy.

Secondly, by equipping the economy with up-to-date techniques and scientific methods, the development of the national economy can proceed on other countries, meet with them more precisely the ever-growing demand of the society, and people for making better use of its natural resources, and reach a high level of development of productive forces commensurate with socialist society.

Thirdly, in order to build an independent national economy, one's own solid base of raw materials must be established. Only when each country has its own solid raw material base, can it develop its economy on a sound footing even in face of any world economic upheaval or economic containment by the imperialists.

Fourthly, for the building of an independent national economy each country should have all the national technical cadres needed to manage its economy on its own. Full dependence on scientific and technical aid of other countries makes it impossible to meet the large demand for national technical cadres wanted in the building of an independent national economy and solve the problems cropping up in economic construction.

Hence, economic self support is indispensable for making people the masters of the state and society. A country lacking economic independence cannot satisfy the growing demand of its people but has to beg other countries for economic assistance. Therefore, it can be said that economic independence is

the material basis of political independence, that a country economically dependent on foreign forces has to surrender them politically and that an economically dependent nation cannot be free politically as well, that is, it cannot be spared colonial slavery.

Economic independence is a sure guarantee for the laying of solid material technical foundation for socialism and the successful building of socialism and communism.

A country with a powerful national economy alone can tap and utilize its natural resources and recover to the maximum and thus ensure a high rate of growth of production on a sound footing, fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system and satisfactorily solve such important tasks of socialist and communist construction as the speedy development of science and culture and the enhancement of the cultural and technical level of the working people.

Economic self-support is necessary also for increasing nation's self-defence capabilities by implementing the line of self-defence in national defence.

Only by achieving economic independence is it possible to create the base of an independent national defence industry, manufacture on one's own different types of weapons and combat material needed for national defence and solve such difficult tasks as to modernize the army on the basis of rapidly developing military science, achieve military success, place the entire people under arms and turn the whole country into a fortress.

Economic self-sufficiency provides a firm guarantee

the for eliminating inequality among nations and bringing about their independent development and overall prosperity.

Political independence leads to political independence among nations. Only by building an independent national economy is it possible to remove economic dependence and attain national prosperity.

The building of an independent national economy is indispensable for the development of international economic cooperation and the growth of the world economy as a whole. Economic independence enables nations to conduct their economic relations on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit and, accordingly, expand their international economic cooperation.

If a country fails to achieve economic independence, regardless of its backwardness; it has to beg for aid or even for aid; it can in no way uphold the principle of reciprocity in economic cooperation.

Only by building an independent national economy can a country contribute to increasing the economic growth of backward countries and give more effective economic support to the peoples of newly independent countries who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It was this very policy that for the DPRK has been the key to building an independent national economy. The difficulties cropped up by the DPRK in the process of building an independent national economy were what the Korean people took as the main reason for their backward colonial status.

try hardly worth mentioning.

Even that was severely destroyed during the war unleashed by the US imperialist aggressors. What was worse, the anti-Party factionalists, flunkeyists and dogmatists who found their way into the Party opposed in every way the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea to build an independent national economy. The Workers' Party of Korea had to carry through the line of building an independent national economy in a tense situation where the US imperialist aggressors were resorting to incessant war provocation manoeuvres.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung advanced the original line of building an independent national economy and sagaciously organized and guided in person the struggle to carry it through. He got the agrarian reform, the nationalization of industry and other democratic reforms to precede the building of an independent national economy. He thus laid the social basis for successfully carrying through the line of economic independence. Further, he led the Korean people to reorganize the relations of production along socialist lines following the democratic reforms. This provided favourable conditions for implementing the line of building an independent national economy.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung also set forth the basic line of socialist economic construction—a unique line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, thus blazing the path for the speedy building of an independent national economy.

The leader clearly defined the stages of the building of an independent national economy. Two stages:

The first one is the stage of laying and reinforcing the foundations of an independent national economy (the Five-Year Plan period);

The second one is the stage of establishing the system of an independent national economy (the Seven-Year Plan period).

The leader also made certain that all the difficult and complex tasks of building an independent national economy were carried out by way of giving full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses through strict implementation of the revolutionary mass line; he armed the working masses with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so that they might solve all problems with their own efforts.

The building of an independent national economy is a hard and complex task. It is attended with numerous difficulties and hardships. So, it can not be done by the efforts of a few people. Its success depends on the mobilization of the broad working masses.

And only by firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in economic construction is it possible to enlist all the reserves and possibilities of one's own including manpower and material resources and successfully build an independent national economy, overcoming all the obstacles and difficulties in the way on one's own efforts.

Under the wise guidance of the leader the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people waged a

herow struggle to build an independent national economy on the debris, tightening their belts and sparing every penny, so that they would not fall into colonial slavery ever again. Thus the Korean people built an independent national economy most excellently in a very short span of time, surmounting all obstacles.

The Korean people brilliantly accomplished the task of industrialization in a matter of 14 years, which had taken several centuries in capitalist countries.

The conversion of the DPRK into a socialized industrial state—this is a shining victory the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have won in the struggle for materializing the Juche idea in the sphere of economic construction; it is a great event of historic significance in speeding up socialist and communist construction in the DPRK and achieving the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Today the DPRK readily turns out such large-sized machines as 6,000-ton press, heavy-duty truck, tractor, excavator and bulldozer, 15,000-20,000 ton ship as well as precision machines.

It produces not only separate machines and equipment but also whole sets of equipment for modern factories.

The DPRK has laid a powerful base of light industry which can satisfy the ever growing material and cultural demands of the people, and is enjoying a socialist agriculture which gathers a bumper harvest every year.

By building an independent national economy and

realizing socialist industrialization, the DPRK has finally done away with its economic and technical backwardness, a legacy of the old society, proudly entered the ranks of world's advanced countries and laid solid economic foundations capable of developing the country's economy with credit and at a high tempo, quite free from any world-wide economic fluctuation.

4) EMBODIMENT OF THE JUCHE IDEA IN DEFENCE UPBUILDING

The Juche idea also finds its expression in the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must be firmly prepared, both ideologically and militarily, for perfect self-defence, so as to protect ourselves with our own efforts, in the military sphere, just as in the economic sphere." (Kim Il Sung, *On Juche in Our Revolution*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 369.)

Adhering to the principle of self-defence in national defence means building a powerful self-defence potential capable of reliably safeguarding the country's independence, revolutionary gains and people's freedom and happiness.

Self-protection is a human instinct. The state, too, should possess self-defensive means. For a sovereign independent state it is essential to maintain the principle of self-defence in national defence. Any state

beyond of its defence potential enough to protect and safeguard its power from the intrusion of the enemies within and without cannot be virtually called a fully independent state when there remains imperialism on the globe.

The principle of self-defence in national defence, when observed, enables a people in power to defend their revolutionary gains from the encroachment of imperialism and its minions, create favorable conditions for the building of an advanced society and successfully counter any surprise attack of the enemy.

Historic experience clearly shows that so long as imperialism remains on the earth, there can be no absolute guarantee for peace, a war may break out at any moment.

Under these conditions, the peoples freed from colonial subjugation ought to increase their defence potential on the principle of self-defence and keep themselves in ready posture at all times. By so doing, they can force the imperialists to abandon their aggressive intentions and can deal crushing blows at the imperialists and their lackeys in right time whenever the latter make an aggressive venture.

The situation of the DPRK carrying on the revolution and construction in face of US imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, urgently demanded the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to increase their self-defence capabilities.

Given such situation, Comrade President Kim Il Sung set forth a revolutionary line of self-defence and at the same time wisely organized and

led the Korean people for the implementation of this line to strengthen the country's defence power. To this end, the Workers' Party of Korea concentrated its efforts on preparing the army and people politically and ideologically and strengthened their politico-ideological education in every way.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to strengthen our defensive power, it is necessary, first of all, to firmly prepare the People's Army and the entire people politically and ideologically.

"Our People's Army is a revolutionary army, and so the basic condition for increasing its might lies in arming our soldiers politically and ideologically." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 377.)

True, for an army to win battle, it must have fine arms. But however fine the arms may be, they will be of no use if the army fails to equip itself politically and ideologically. This has been borne by historic facts.

Nation's defence capacities and army's combat power are determined above all by the ideo-moral state of the army and people who make and handle arms. The history of modern warfare clearly shows that contrary to the argument of bourgeois almighty-arms advocators, the role played by men in war is not decreased, but rather increased as military technology advances and powerful modern weapons appear, and that the ideo-moral state of the army and people has a great bearing on war.

Thanks to its politico-ideological advantage, a

revolutionary army can defeat any aggression which is even far superior in technology and numerical strength.

In the first place, the Workers' Party of Korea, in increasing the country's defence power, focused its efforts on arming the army and people politically and ideologically, and strengthened among them education in the Juche idea, revolutionary education, class education, education in socialist patriotism in every way, and induced them to have a correct view on revolutionary war.

On condition of fully equipping the army and people politically and ideologically, it carried through the self-defensive military line whose main content is to make the whole army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress.

Training the entire army to be a cadre army and modernizing it is an important guarantee for turning it into a steel-like cadre army trained politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically, into an invincible revolutionary armed force equipped with powerful offensive and defensive means.

Arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress is a most powerful defence system in military strategy, which makes it possible to frustrate any attack of the enemy in light of the characteristics of modern warfare.

By fully implementing the self-defensive military line, the Workers' Party of Korea has built a powerful all-people, nation-wide defence system which can cope with any surprise attack of aggression.

... of the important task of carrying out the principle of self-defence is to firmly build the rear, develop war industry and thus fully prepare material reserves needed in war.

Solid rear constitutes an important factor in ensuring victory of war.

The issue of modern war is decided not only by the tactical activities of the army and people engaging with the enemy, but largely by the country's economic situation, the organization of the wartime economy, the creation of strategic material reserves and so on which make for war. Victory can be won in a modern war only when the rear is built up firmly enough to meet the ceaseless requirements of both the front and the rear for men and materials.

Development of an independent war industry bears special meaning in laying the material foundation for carrying through the principle of self-defence because the creation of a solid independent war industrial base alone renders it possible to produce on one's own various modern weapons and military and technical equipment indispensable for national defence, steadily improve them suited to the realities of one's own country and fully meet the demand for military supplies in wartime.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea waged a vigorous struggle for creating an independent industrial base for national defence. As a result, the DPRK is now powerful enough to defend itself dependably.

This is a most precious success achieved by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in

their struggle for strengthening nation's self-defensive power.

Thanks to its powerful self-defensive power, the DPRK is now able to firmly defend its independence and energetically push its socialist economic construction without the slightest vacillation even under such tense situation where war may break out at any moment due to the provocative machinations of the US imperialist aggressors.

As they had prepared their firm self-defensive power, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people could take such a resolute stand as to retaliate in answer to enemy's "retaliation" and meet enemy's "total war" with total war, without wavering in the least whenever the US imperialist bandits attempted an open armed invasion, rushing their huge armed forces up to the gate of Korea, occasioned by the case of the armed spy ship "Pueblo", the case of the large-size spy plane "EC-121" and the Panmunjom incident. In the long run the enemy had no alternative but to bend his knees before the Korean people.

Under the sagacious guidance of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, fought to materialize it in all spheres of the revolution and construction. As a result, they could build up their revolutionary forces mighty enough to achieve the independent reunification of the country and the final victory of the Korean revolution, and could shape their destiny and carve their way all for themselves.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The great victories and successes we have attained in our socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of Juche and of our line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of that idea in all fields." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 555.)

The glorious history of the Korean revolution is woven with the brilliant pages that have fully confirmed the validity of the Juche idea as well as its great vitality.

As Comrade President Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea and brilliantly applied it to all political, economic and military fields of the DPRK, this country has become the glorious motherland of Juche, the "country of Chollima" and the "model socialist state."

The most important task now facing the DPRK in implementing the Juche idea is to independently reunify the country split by US imperialism.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification is the most important work in embodying the Juche idea in the Korean revolution today." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 260.)

The struggle of the Korean people for Korea's reunification is a struggle to relieve the south Korean people from the colonial fetters of US imperialism and establish the sovereignty of the Korean na-

tion on a nation-wide scale.

This struggle is an internal affair of the Korean nation, an affair which no one is entitled to meddle in.

The three principles and five-point policy for national reunification proposed by Comrade President Kim Il Sung are the just nation-saving programme pervaded with the Juche idea from beginning to end.

No one has the right to stand in the way of the struggle of the Korean people who are faithfully following the programmatic policy for independent national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification will certainly be crowned with victory and the day will come when the entire people of north and south Korea will live on the reunified land under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Juche idea is the great doctrine which has won overall victory in the DPRK where it is brilliantly embodied in all domains of the revolution and construction.

The world people want to grasp and implement the Juche idea and many countries follow the road of independence. This is the irresistible trend of times today.

The valuable experience of the Korean revolution and the historical experience of the world revolution patently show that the Juche idea is the invincible, powerful weapon which fully guarantees victory to the revolution of each country and the world revolution.

Only when we take this great doctrine as our guide can we bring the revolution and construction to victory,

It is, therefore, the sacred duty and glorious task of all the revolutionaries to make deep study of the Juche idea and make every effort to apply it to the revolution and construction of their countries.

It is the Juche idea that has been beginning to spread in the world. We are the first to stand in the way of the struggle of the Korean people who are fighting for the programmatic policy for independence and national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification will certainly be crowned with victory and the day will come when the entire people of North and South Korea will live on the reunified land under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Juche idea is the great doctrine which has won overall victory in the DPRK system. It is brilliantly embodied in all domains of the revolution and construction.

The world people want to grasp with eagerness the Juche idea and many countries follow the lead of independent Korea. This is the first step towards the liberation of the world.

The valuable experience of the Korean revolution and the historical experience of the world revolution clearly show that the Juche idea is the Juche idea, the revolution which brings about the liberation of the world people and the world revolution.